

DIME PEARLS.

Always people who claim that the in the era of dimes, strung out in strings, the people who are looking for coins to an end. A society of these, a very large number of the inter- iron people, has recently issued citizens of the United States, a coin, and assert the "in- wealth, the life and the death, and among them are the de- divided American citizens, and poor they are, and poor they are, yet produce a living, and their charges are too general and too

to be easily increased, and a bill of rights is needed to make clear the meaning which stand behind them. What individual and wholly by "incorporated" or "affiliated"? Or it may indeed, it would seem that individual liberty is much more affected by poverty than by wealth, and that wealth in whose possession it may happen to be, is the source from which most come if it all.

We are told that it has divided American citizens into classes of rich and poor? There is no disputing the fact that there are rich people among American citizens, although they can scarcely be called rich with property. It is not wealth, however, but physical or mental condition which makes the division, whatever it may be. The ground would be just as tenable if legalized American citizens had all the tail pieces, and the strongest, the best, the most skillful, the most able, the most enterprising, and the strongest, who shall have power to appoint and employ them, and the weaker, who shall be paid reasonable compensation as may be directed by the secretary of the treasury. Each citizen, then, shall be paid his natural rea- son and skill, and shall in addition thereto receive a compensation of ten dollars per day, while engaged in the performance of his duties. The project thus has a fair look and real, but not much, to be expected from it. The great railroads will take the responsibility in charge, treat them handsomely and not harsh by the reports that may be made.

The definition of rich and poor deserves examination. It is given as "those who live on fixed incomes, yet produce nothing, and those whose labor pay all the taxes and supports all classes." The first class is the rich, if they "produce nothing." The inference, however, is natural that, if they produce anything they are not rich, no matter how large their income may be. But the idea of wealth produces anything is doubtless regarded as absurd. The second class is the poor "whose labor pays all the taxes and supports all classes." If this statement is the case in effect, it then admits the strongest argument in favor of the right of property, as nothing produces wealth, and can pay all the taxes and supports all classes. It would be foolishly dangerous to the material interests of the country to have any less poverty and strict measures should be taken to prevent the poor from acquiring wealth.

But after all, it is not wealth which is either incorporated or affiliated, which furthers the ambitions of the authors of the bill. It is only that the wealth which they in- veigh in the possession of others. Its threatening aspect would then become greater and more potent under their sway; and doubtless it would become ominous to a larger and broader public, rather than the means of its restrained. Deteriorating as they exist, it would not be well to have a reign of this character something like this. "Wholesome and afflicted poverty" threatened the liberty of the people. It has divided American citizens into classes of rich and poor, and those who live life at the expense of the community, and those whose labor or money pays all taxes and supports all classes." This, at least, could be easily comprehended.

A "VOTING MACHINE."

A singular measure, entitled "a bill concerning federal elections," has been introduced in Congress. The first section provides, that at all elections in which members of the house or representatives of the United States or presidential electors are to be chosen, all the ballots shall be deposited in a certain "voting machine" presented in October by Amasa G. Clark of Boston. Indefinably it will give the voter, under circumstances as they exist, the right of voting in this voting machine, which serves as an insurance conference. As the votes are deposited they are joined together by stamped strips of paper, furnished by the United States, and sealed so that the ballot is not easily torn. It is applied that the ballot and the strips are automatically sealed and wound upon a spool. All ballots must be of uniform size, twelve inches in length, and must have a blank space of three inches at the top, and one and one-half inches at the bottom, so that they may be united by the strips of paper (prepared with varnish), which the machine supplies. Every ballot is registered by the machine, and there is a counting device attached by which the result is obtained at the close, and at the same time the registration is verified. The voter deposits his own ballot under the apertures of the machine, and the ballot is then sealed and deposited. All balloting and counting is to be done by the voter with his own hand, and there can be no tampering with the returns. The voting machine is to be at all times in charge of persons designated by the attorney general of the United States. It is claimed for this contrivance that it will effectually break up ballot stuffing, so common in many parts of the country.

A "SERIOUS ABUSE."

From Capt. Powell, U. S. engineer, we learn that the river harbor opposite and below this city is being seriously damaged by the deposit of silt from docks and ships into the stream. Almost every ship which comes here, in preparing for cargo, casts over the side great quantities of waste material. Woods and other heavy woods thus thrown upon the stream sweepings and certain refuse further damage the water front. The water front is also damaged in blunder on the part of the press congress to permit the coming in of a ship which would call for such an audience. Protests are very short sighted if they do not discern the signs of the times. Tariff reform is inevitable. It must be carried out by the friends of protection in this congress, or by its enemies in the next.

At Oakland, California, the Central Pacific railroad company was granted right of way through the city on condition that it would run city trains, for the use of the people. Accordingly the local authorities have taken the city front, and the tracks from the docks are all down the river. It is a hard task for certain manufacturers near the water front to dump the waste upon their factory into the river, and in due time Capt. Powell discovered when a ship of this sort reached above the surface of a low stage of water. The barricade of sand bags, brush and stumps made last year along the railroad work between East Portland and Albion, is gradually losing its hold, and it will almost certainly sink to the channel bed at the next high flood. Much of this matter, Capt. Powell says, remains to permanently damage the harbor, but a great share of it rolls along the river to the Swan Island bar and there it sticks. In dredging shore, much of the stuff removed is dumped up in the river opposite Albion. Boxes, old bowls, tin cans, pieces of old timber, Chinese made bottles, raw dirt, etc., etc., are taken out by the scow boats. This ought to be some way to stop this. A board of other commissioners, under whose direction this matter and others should come, is certainly needed here, and a law authorizing and giving authority to such a body should be set out as the next session of the legislature.

The following advertisement appeared in a newspaper paper of the morning of the recent date: "Newhall house, J. F. Antrobus & Son, proprietors. Great reduction in rates. Note—Baptist's patent fire escape provides means of exit from every floor in case of emergency. The bold, employes you kept in instant training in fire department, and every floor is supplied with water and hose."

A RAILROAD COMMISSION.

This is probably the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject of rail road transportation throughout the United States. A pending bill provides for the appointment of a committee to advise and counsel the state, or, at least, to investigate the subject in relation to the agricultural, mineral, and industrial interests of the country. So the commission's aim must be to make the condition of agriculture and in what manner the state, what grounds of complaint exist against railroad corporations, as well as against other railroads, for rate, and to what extent, and what facilities can be remedied by legislation. The commission must be particular as to the results of its inquiry, as regards not later than the first Monday of December next.

The bill will be upon the committee to see to its powers, and to submit a bill to the legislature, and among the powers of the committee, it is proposed to inquire into the condition of agriculture and in what manner the state, what grounds of complaint exist against railroad corporations, as well as against other railroads, for rate, and to what extent, and what facilities can be remedied by legislation. The commission must be particular as to the results of its inquiry, as regards not later than the first Monday of December next.

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AUCTION SALE

MARCH 1, 1882.

Y. FEB. 2, 1882.

OLD FURNITURE

CLOTHES.

SAND SHOES.

DAYS ARE OVER!

AND THE BELL TOWER

IS & SHOES

ARE NOT ALONE.

ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS BEING
DIRECTED TO THE EXHIBITION OF
THESE EXHIBITS, WHICH ARE BEING
DISPLAYED IN THE EXHIBITION HALL
IN THE MARKET PLACE.

NEW GOODS ARE BEING

DISPLAYED.

WE DEAL IN LARGE SALES AND
SMALL PROFITS.

PRINCIPLES ON WHICH THE

BOAT AND SHOE SALE

IS BASED.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE

FOURTH AND MORRISON ST.

Yours truly,

L. E. BLOOD.

SHOES!

SHOES!

BOOTS.

BOOTS.

WE HAVE EADEN HOUSES, A COM-
SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
AND SHOES, WHICH WE WILLSELL FOR THIRTY DAYS AS TO
FAR AND NEAR, AS TO HOW TO
SELL TO EACH CUSTOMER, AS
WE ARE 20 PER CENT. LOWER
THAN MARKET RATES. THE FOLLOW-

ING IS THE LIST OF PRICES:

HAT & HAT BOXES, \$1.50

HAT & HAT BOXES, \$

